Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVIII. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1864. NUMBER 33.

Ah, that is where the "gazelle comes in." Disband fifty or sixty thousand sable soldiers, and the rebel cause is strengthened to that extent. Provided they are disbanded, will the copperheads furnish sixty thousand men to take their places in the Union army?

Suppose nine regiments of our one hundred day volunteers had been ordered up at nine o'clock on that bloody Saturday to assault the rebel works which a division of veterans had for three hours vainly essayed to carry, and they had been met by a tornado of grape shot and rifle bullets in front and flank from hidden foes, how long would those green regiments have stood the ordeal? and how far would they have advanced beyond the point reached by the blacks? And if they had broken and fled, as they most certainly would have done, would that prove that *their* troops are cowards and ought to be disbanded? Bear in mind that those black regiments were nearly all green troops; few of them had ever before been under fire. It was their first experience; and they were assigned to a job that should have devolved on none but the oldest and bravest veteran regiments in the Potomac army. In the selection of raw troops for that assault, some one has blundered, and we are glad that a military inquiry has been instituted to locate the blame. But the charge that negro soldiers will not fight, and do not make good soldiers, because a division of them failed to storm Petersburg, is absurd and slanderous, and reposited to serve the rebel cause.

GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

D. H. Craig, agent of the Associated Press in New York, telegraphs us the fact that the Washington *National Intelligencer* of Saturday morning, contrary to the oft-repeated injunction of the War Department against publishing contraband army intelligence, announces a new movement by General Grant's forces. None of the Baltimore or New York papers published any allusion to this movement, owing to the orders of the War Department, and the Associated Press agent does not feel at liberty to state its character or purpose. What this movement is, is left to conjecture. The impression has gone about, through the efforts of the Copperhead press, with whom "the wish is father to the thought," that Grant is about to abandon the siege of Richmond and return to Washington, for the purpose of arresting the contemplated invasion of Pennsylvania, &c., now reported to be imminent. This, we feel sure in saying is not so. An officer of the army, who reached Chicago on Saturday, and who accompanied President Lincoln to the headquarters of Grant's army on Saturday, 30th ult., and was present at an interview between President Lincoln and Gen. Grant, says that the visit was not at all discouraged by the recent mishap, but on the contrary is entirely certain of success in the capture of Petersburg and Richmond; and that President Lincoln, after his consultation with Gen. Grant, expressed great confidence in the success of the present campaign.

In regard to the defense of Pennsylvania and Washington, which seem now to be threatened by a considerable force, we have the best reason for saying that a sufficient army is within speaking distance to give the invaders a repulsive reception.

THE DISASTER AT PETERSBURG.

Further and Interesting Particulars.

A letter was received yesterday by his family, from Capt. Doggett, of the 29th colored U. S. Volunteers, (the late Col. Brown), from which we make a few extracts, as follows: [The letter is dated August 2.]

"My wound is doing well. The ball did not penetrate the skin but the doctor said that it was so near that he would cut and save my life. Oh, how thankful I ought to be to Him, who ruleth all things for the best, that my life was spared, while so many of my brother officers were cut down. Our dear Colonel was killed; and he and the Adjutant were buried in the same grave. Capt. Aiken was brought into the hospital night before last, and will have to have his left leg amputated above the knee. So the report of his surrender was not true; and we all rejoice to know that it was not true. All the officers that had the confidence were severely wounded to some way, with the exception of Major Brown and Lieut. Cooper. Cooper was not with the regiment, as he is our quartermaster. Our loss in the regiment is very heavy. We have now for duty only 250 men, but, thank God, a great many of the wounded are but slightly, and will soon get well so as to return to duty. I hope to soon find myself in a few days and take command of my company. I used to tell you before going into a colored regiment, that white soldiers would never be satisfied to fight after or with blacks, and to some extent it has proved true, for while we were in the field one of the white regiments fired into the colored troops, and told them that if they ever arrived in sight them run, they could, and made their boast of it afterward. These things are facts.

OUR HOME REBELS.

Civil War in Illinois—Review of the Situation—Prospect of Rebellion in the States—Its Extent—How it Should be Appreciated—Duty of the Constituted Authorities.

[From our own Correspondent.]

BLUFFSBURG, August 4, 1864.

That there is a well digested intention to array the loyal State of Illinois in rebellion against the General Government, no one, who has closely watched the element of disloyalty everywhere apparent and more particularly prominent in the central and southern counties of the State, failed to discover. How extensive is this conspiracy and how far it has extended into communities accounted loyal, may be inferred from the recent exposition of the aims and principles of the new order of the American Knights, lately given in the columns of the TRIBUNE—an exposition which bears upon its face unmistakable evidences of truthfulness, and which is further corroborated by the testimony of Charles L. Hunt, Supreme Grand Commander of the order in the neighboring State of Missouri, just published. This official, it will be remembered, upon his examination before the Provost Marshal of the Department, under oath denied the existence of the order and the fact that he was a member thereof. Since then, he has made a clean breast of it, and corroborates most fully the worst that has been said of it.

A somewhat extended visit to the counties of Cass, Sangamon, Clark, Effingham, Moultrie, Christian and Montgomery, and reliable information gained from sources above suspicion has not only satisfied me that the representations of the order in Illinois was not exaggerated, but that in many of the counties above enumerated, whole communities are ripe for rebellion, and only wait the word from Richmond in a not-the Administration, but the Government, and avow themselves ready to overturn it at all hazards. Nor is the often-expressed desire—as under which they allege the whole country is laboring with the exalted freedom that distinguishes the so-called Southern Confederacy, and ardently long for the time when the reign of the latter beneficent government shall be extended over every State in the Northwest. I believe they are openly plotting and laboring to bring about this desired end. At all events, they do not hesitate to avow that this is their purpose.

In all the counties I have named there are regular military organizations, under the control of opponents of the present administration—they call them "Democratic regiments"—which were raised for the avowed purpose of resisting a draft in Illinois. By a very singular coincidence, these organizations were most extensive and most active at the time John Morgan made his celebrated raid into Indiana. It is well understood that it was his intention, as he fully informed his officers, to visit Illinois and Indiana, an intention changed by the persistent attacks made upon him soon after he entered Indiana. Had his first plans been carried out as he expected, there is little doubt that every one of these "Democratic regiments" would have joined him and aided him in over-running the State. Most important results to our citizens and to the country hung upon the simple change of base of the guerilla chieftain.

In Coles County, since the location of a hundred veterans at Charleston there appears to be evidence that these organizations are active. The organization remains, but they do not meet for parade and drill as heretofore. The Copperheads there are compelled to confine their opposition to such opposition to the government as can be shown in words alone. Should the soldiers be removed, should any great disaster occur to our armies in the field, or should a draft be ordered in Coles County, I firmly believe they would be the first to rise. The remembrance of the former riots, and the fact that many of the prominent Copperhead citizens and officials have been compelled to flee before the vengeance of outraged law, has raised a rankling sore difficult to be healed. They would rejoice at an opportunity that would give them the shadow of an excuse for proving their hatred of the government and its constituted authorities.

The same state of affairs distinguished Edgar County. A company of Veterans are stationed at Paris also, and it is their presence alone that will prevent an outbreak in the contingency above alluded to. In Clark and Effingham there are no soldiers, and treason flourishes in consequence. In the former County, the Marshall *Dissolution*, a pestilent little Copperhead sheet, as outspoken in its treasonable utterances as the Richmond *Examiner*, receives an excellent support. Its Editor is the person lately placed in nomination for the office of District Attorney by the Copperheads of the 6th Judicial Circuit.

In Jasper County, in the Blue Grass Region, I am credibly informed that a band of nearly two hundred citizens are encamped, well mounted and well armed, and prepared to organize armed resistance to the authorities whenever their leaders shall give the word.

In Moultrie and Shelby counties the opponents of the Government are well organized, excellently well armed, and prepared for any emergency. In a recent issue of the organ of Jeff. Davis in this city, I notice that the editor of that sheet deny the truthfulness of the revelations made by me in a letter from Sullivan, during my recent visit to that village. My account was strictly true and can be substantiated by any number of credible witnesses.

In Christian county the organization is perfect. It was a portion of the Copperheads from the vicinity of Taylorsville, the late town of Clarksville, that enraged in the disgraceful kidnapping of the six negroes from Pana, recently.

Fayette, Bond, and Montgomery counties are the theater of the exploits of the band of guerillas under the present command of Clingman, a Confederate Colonel, who has done the so-called Confederacy some service as a border ruffian, in Missouri. Both Col Clingman and his men are sworn into the Confederate service. Your readers are already familiar with the depredations committed by this band, and the scenes of their efforts mode to dislodge them. They have altogether failed, and Clingman now occupies his old camping ground in the vicinity of Van Burensburg, with numbers largely increased. From the facts stated above, your readers can learn the grounds of my belief that an outbreak is inevitable.

The citizens on both sides are preparing for this event with great enthusiasm. Large quantities of powder and buckshot are being purchased daily, at every station on the line of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad from Pana to Alton Junction, and the collision cannot in all probability be long delayed.

This is a terrible condition of affairs to long exist in the loyal State of Illinois. A boast of the number of our sons contributed by Illinois to maintain our country's integrity and punish traitors abroad, and shall it be said that we are not able to maintain our own integrity and punish traitors at home? Shall we allow a band of refugees and resident secessionists to lay waste our fair fields and bring upon a peaceful community the untold horrors of intestecine war?

The remedy for this condition of things is easy and at hand. Let the Governor at once call for two or three regiments of mounted men for State service, whose duty it shall be to patrol the disaffected counties, and disperse the insurgents. Let martial law be proclaimed in the counties I have named, and let these cut-throats, when caught, be tried by court-martial and punished according to military law. These regiments must be quartered in the southern tier of counties, prepared to resist the threatened invasion, from Kentucky across the Ohio, for some it will. Rebels have long looked with eager eyes upon the broad prairies and fertile fields of Illinois, and when next they come they will endeavor to reap the rich harvests which they have sown. This is no time for delay—it is the moment for action, determined action, and not a moment should be wasted. All through the disaffected region there is nearly an anxiety of loyal hearts, awaiting with fevered anxiety the call of our noble Governor to spring to arms. They are anxious to wipe the scoundrels from off the face of the earth. Shall not their wish be gratified.

BOD.

Income Discolmes.

The following instructions concerning the special income tax duty under the joint resolution of July 4, 1864, have just been issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

In cases where it becomes necessary under the provisions prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to require a new return of the income of the year 1863, the attention of assessors and assistant assessors is especially directed to those points in which the former rulings of this office are modified by the provisions of the act of June 30, 1864.

Income of Farmers.—In the rulings of this office has heretofore required the income of a farmer to be returned as for the value of the whole of the crop harvested and the profit realized upon a sale of stock. The 11th section of the act of June 30, 1864, now makes it necessary to return as taxable the increased value of live stock, whether sold or on hand, and the amount of sugar, wool, butter, cheese, poultry, and eggs, sold or exchanged, or on hand at the close of the year.

To ascertain the income resulting from a farm under this provision, it will be necessary to estimate the value of the live stock on hand on the beginning of the year, and to add thereto the amount paid for animals which are held alive at the close of the year. From the aggregate thus found is to be deducted from the amount obtained by adding the estimated value of the live stock held at the close of the year to the amount received for animals sold during the year, the amount received for sugar and vegetables, the proceeds of the farm sold during the year, or consumed by the farmer or his family, or consumed by animals kept for purposes of husbandry. The remainder will be obtained will be charged as income, and will be subject to the proper deductions for the cost of carriage on the same. Wood which was produced, or allowed for the cost of hay or grain produced upon the farm and consumed by cattle employed upon the farm, is not taxable. Nor is the value of land reserved in estimating the indications of a farmer as that of other persons.

Income from sales of real estate.—The rule heretofore adopted by this office is modified by the provisions of the 11th section, which makes profit realized by sales of real estate purchased within the year shall be chargeable as income, and that losses on sales of real estate purchased within the year shall be deducted.

Non-resident aliens.—Citizens of the United States residing abroad were taxable under the former law, at a higher rate than residents, but only upon the annual gains, profits or income, from said dividends or profits upon the specific securities and stocks owned in the United States. The act of June 30, 1864, makes no distinction in this respect, and taxes non-residents citizens upon their total income in excess of $600, from whatever source derived.

Income from sales of settlements.—Under the act of June 30, 1864, no deduction is allowed on account of income from advertisements on which a tax has been paid.

Income from U. S. Securities.—Income derived from interest upon United States securities is to be treated, in all respects, like other income.

Exemption of $600.—The new law provides that only one deduction of $600 shall be allowed to the aggregate incomes of all the members of any family composed of parents and minor children, or husband and wife, except in cases where each separate income shall be derived from the separate and individual estate, gains, or labor of the wife or child.

The "separate individual estate" here intended is such as belongs to the wife in her own right, and is not subject to the control of the husband. If he can receive it by law, and appropriate it to his own use, or if he cannot or assign it so as to pass a title to the purchaser, it is not covered by the proviso. The case of the orphan of a minor child belong, in general, to the father, and constitute a part of his income. Where the child is thoroughly emancipated from the dominion of his father, the gains of his labor are not subject to his father's control, and are not taxable in the case when he composes part of his father's household.

Expenses.—The deduction to be allowed for repairs is limited by the new law to the average paid out for such purposes for the proceeding five years.

Public Character of the Lists.—The attention of assessors is particularly called to that portion of the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury which relates to the publicity to be given to all assessment lists.

The Capture of Parrott Guns.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 28.]

The capture of four 30-pounder Parrott guns of the Brooklyn battery, on Wednesday morning, was one of the most singular affairs of this war. It seems that our line of battle was drawn up along the New Market road, which is from Richmond in a southeasterly direction, a small portion of our infantry line extending east of the battery, the guns of which were in pits on the side of the road. The guns were pointed south, that is toward the river, which is not more than a mile distant from their position. In front of the position, and between them and the river at Deep Bottom were the Yankee forces, behind intrenchments. This was the situation early Wednesday morning. Under cover of the fog

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1864.

CONVENTION.

The O. A. K. Convention at Peoria on this [illegible] was quite respectable as regards numbers, there being probably seven to eight hundred persons in attendance. Some twenty-odd counties were represented. It called itself "a delegate State Convention," and was assembled at the instance of 120 members of a democratic secret society, which consisted of members of the secret frater- [illegible]. But the feature of the affair that most impresses us, is the character of the resolutions adopted and the speeches made to the [illegible].

The framers of the resolutions had the [illegible] honesty not to claim that their [illegible] was for the restoration of peace [illegible] save the Union. They make no such [illegible]. The resolutions denounce the [illegible] administration in the fiercest invectives, and [illegible] it with committing all the crimes in [illegible] calendar, and they demand that it shall [illegible] out of power, but they nowhere express [illegible] belief or idea that the "Democratic" party would do anything more than [illegible] the war and make a dissunion peace. The [illegible] which were adopted unanimously [illegible] meeting declare as follows:

That in the interpretation of the Constitution [illegible] guided by the declarations of its founders, [illegible] deliberations of the several Conventions [illegible] ratifications of 1787 and 1788, by precedents [illegible] by Jefferson and Madison. Guided by [illegible] principles we declare that the compact [illegible] rules of sovereign States is a compact [illegible] as possible or authorized by the Constitution, [illegible] by the makers [illegible] act of [illegible] only. But whatever may be the theory [illegible] constitutional power, war as a means of restoring the Union has proved a failure and a delusion. [illegible] the people of the non-seceding States would [illegible] preserve their chartered Constitution, [illegible] even from themselves and their posterity [illegible] tory of a military despotism, and a public debt, [illegible] upon which can never be met, they [illegible] bring this war to a speedy close.

That the respect and reverence of all unconstitutional officials and pretended laws, as issues [illegible] secession, and a national convention for the [illegible] adjustment of our troubles are the only [illegible] of saving our nation from unlimited calamity [illegible] ruin.

The ten or twelve other resolutions of the [illegible] consist of the usual Copperhead [illegible] of the Administration and denuncia- [illegible] of "arbitrary arrests," of tailors, "military tyranny," martial law, &c., and need [illegible] further notice.

The Peoria meeting has done the cause of [illegible] a favor by discarding the mask heretofore worn, and boldly avowing that the Democratic party is in favor of peace on any [illegible], even a disunion peace. The meeting [illegible] for, 1st, The doctrine of "State [illegible]"; 2d, Denied the right of the [illegible] to coerce a seceded or [illegible] "State"; 3d, Included the right of [illegible] in the Secession movement; 4th, An immediate [illegible] withdrawal of our armies from the soil of [illegible] States and fleets from rebel ports; [illegible] 5th, The convening of a Convention to make [illegible] on the best terms the rebels are willing [illegible] to offer; 6th, Acknowledgement of the [illegible] dependence of the "Confederates," as it declared to be unconstitutional to attempt "subdue" them or bring them back into [illegible] Union by force.

In these terms the Peoria Convention arow [illegible] belief that peace can at once be [illegible]. We have no doubt of it, and the [illegible] question to be voted on this fall is exactly [illegible] peace shall be made on these conditions, or whether the war shall proceed until [illegible] rebels submit to the Constitution and the laws. We are thus plainly notified of the terms [illegible] "democracy" intend to offer to [illegible] if they are entrusted by the people [illegible] with the power. For the sake of making [illegible] with the rebels, they are willing to surrender the revolted States, to give up the [illegible] of National Sovereignty, to subordinate National to State Sovereignty; and to [illegible] the American Republic into thirty-[illegible] independent States or nations. The secession dogmas of Calhoun and Hayne are [illegible] the national doctrines of Daniel Webster and Gen. Jackson, and Democrats are now invited to partake! That the platform laid down by the Convention is a logical necessity of a party whose [illegible] is "peace at any price." Only one or [illegible] positions can be taken: First, to proceed with the war, employing all means for the subjugation of the rebellion, permitted [illegible] civilized warfare. Second, to make peace [illegible] whatever terms the rebels will accept, [illegible] as an acknowledgement of their independence [illegible] their mainmanagement, it becomes [illegible] duty for the "Democracy" to concede [illegible] dogma of "State Sovereignty," and deny [illegible] National Sovereignty.

If the States are "sovereign," there can be [illegible] such thing as National sovereignty. Two [illegible] sovereignties cannot exist the same territory at the same time. If State authority is [illegible] paramount to Federal, then the Constitution [illegible] not the "supreme law," and the acts of [illegible] Congress cannot be enforced, and may be [illegible] and nullified at the pleasure of [illegible] States, and our American Republic is an [illegible] a phantom in the brain of "Abolitionists." [illegible] this complexion has the proud Democrats [illegible] come at last! The shrine of Gen. Jack- [illegible] is cast down, and Calhoun's is worship- [illegible] instead thereof.

To hold as a certain class of "Democrats" [illegible], that the rebellion ought to be squelched [illegible] force of arms, and at the same time op- [illegible] measures of military necessity to that [illegible] is a position wholly untenable. The [illegible] agers of the Peoria convention said that [illegible] such ground as that could be held during [illegible] Presidential canvass. The speakers denounced War Democrats as worse than Abolitionists, and read them out of the "party." [illegible] man to be consistent must take one side [illegible] the other of the great issue. If he is for [illegible] state sovereignty he is on the side of [illegible]; if for National sovereignty, he is on [illegible] side of the Union, and must advocate the [illegible] option of all measures that will strengthen [illegible] the Union cause, and weaken that of its [illegible]. The great problem for the Chicago [illegible] convention to solve, will be, to straddle the [illegible] fence and retain the support of the Union [illegible] Dissunion "Democrats." But we believe that it is not in the wit or wisdom of [illegible] to do it. We believe that the disgust [illegible] these doctrines enunciated by the Peoria [illegible] convention will prevail, though it may be [illegible] partially disguised and concealed from the [illegible] simple minded, in forked tongue language.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Our home tories, no one of whom holds a [illegible] of the national debt, except as he is [illegible] impelled to take it in the form of green- [illegible], pretend to be sadly afflicted for fear [illegible] will not be paid. In the mournful jeremi- [illegible] of these "decoy ducks" of Jeff Davis [illegible] debt is to all other debts as the Egyp- [illegible] pyramids to a mole hill. What are the [illegible]? Supposing the war to continue till [illegible] 1, 1865, at the present rate of expenditure, our debt will be twenty-six hundred [illegible] millions of dollars. The total amount of [illegible] property will be twenty-six thousand [illegible] millions of dollars, or twenty-six billions. [illegible] other words we will owe ten per cent of [illegible] we shall then be worth, and owe to [illegible] ourselves. Shall we repudiate because [illegible] owe one tenth as much as we are worth, [illegible] that to the members of our own family? [illegible] 1818, our national debt, caused by the [illegible] of 1812, was one hundred and twenty- [illegible] millions of dollars. Our property was [illegible] with eighteen hundred millions. Our debt [illegible] seven and seven one-hundredths per [illegible] of our property, or not far from the present ratio of our debt to the national [illegible]. We paid that debt almost without [illegible], as the note bore the burden of [illegible]'s weight. Our present debt is no [illegible] to-day, and will be less than three [illegible] cent larger in 1866. Even if our war consumes at an increased rate of expense, in the [illegible] of its past increase, until 1870, our debt [illegible] be but sixteen and two-thirds per cent [illegible] our wealth, while the national debt of [illegible] Britain, in 1861, was forty-one and [illegible] one-hundredths per cent of her [illegible] property, or more than three times what [illegible] will be six years hence. Can we not [illegible] to sustain our Government one-third as [illegible] as England paid to overthrow Napo- [illegible]?

The truth is, there is wholesale ignorance [illegible] as well as malicious misrepresentation in [illegible] "Democratic" party, relative to the [illegible] of a national debt. So far from a debt [illegible] a government, it, if properly [illegible], strengthens it vastly. Great Britain, France, Austria and Russia could not [illegible] together for any length of time but for [illegible] people being taxed to their government [illegible]. The shrine of Gen. Jack- [illegible] is cast down, and Calhoun's is worship- [illegible] instead thereof.

A Reason for Cowardice.

A "Pennsylvanian" writes a long letter to the New York *Tribune* explaining the reason of the cowardly conduct of the people of the border counties of that State in not defending their property against the rebel raiders. He offers this justification:

"The people of these counties are mostly agriculturists—exemplary and peaceable—fearing God and loving work—pursuing the avocations of honest industry. So entirely at variance with their habits and modes is fighting, with or without murderous weapons, that the militia system in Pennsylvania has long since been disbanded as a disreputable imposition. The last that was seen of it was an occasional 'muster' of men armed with *brooms* and *cornstalks*, to the infinite merriment of grave citizens and excited urchins! Yes, the militia system, that native system of deadly strife, called war, fallen into disrepute in Pennsylvania, that the fathers had begun to teach it to their sons that about the meanest, direct business in life, which they could engage in to *fight*! Their mission, they gradually had schooled themselves to believe, was not to kill and destroy, but to plant and build, to spread, and well, and adorn their land with schoolhouses, and extend the empire of knowledge and civilization.

"I grant you, these Southern devils in human shape fight well, burn well, steal well, and perform the entire bidding of their master in most approved style! To such fiendish mess they have been schooled and given over to the 'strong delusion' that this is the very acme of social and national refinement! A donkey can beat me at kicking out of sight—and a jackass at necked on will leave me dead in a second—but are the donkey and the ox, therefore, my superiors? When this is established, then may our Pennsylvania farmers admit the superiority of the Dixie devils—but not before.

The *Tribune*, commenting on the above reasons for not fighting, observes that "if those clients are, *on christian principles*, so weak and non resistant as he represents them, then they should obey the scriptural injunction to "*take joyfully the spoiling of their goods*," and not allow a city like Chambersburg to be taken without a struggle and destroyed by two hundred rebels, and then ask other people to help to make up their loss. If there be any good reason assigned by our correspondent for the Pennsylvanians' failure to arm or drill their militia, in view of their peculiar exposure to rebel raids, then our readers have the benefit of it.

Sam. Medary's Opinion of McClellan.

It is quite evident that the out-and-out Peace Copperheads, in the State of Ohio, are in the ascendency, and the following from the *Crisis* reflects the views of the Democratic party of Ohio much better than those of the *Plain Dealer* or the *Statesman*:

"It is well known that General McClellan has not one spark of pretentions to the Presidency except what he has made out of this war, under Mr. Lincoln. He never held a civil office in his life, and was unknown to the public when Governor Dennison brought him forward as a military man. Yet, in three years, as a mere soldier, he rises to the demands of the Presidency, to be used as a party which is for peace—a position requiring a statesman of enlarged views and a statesman's experience. If we are to plunge into interminable wars, each section or portion following its military leader as in Mexico and South America, then McClellan might be proposed with some more show of consistency, but as it is, it would be the utter destruction of all constitutional politics and of the wiping out of the Democratic organization. And for what? That a few men who have got their ears may get foreign missions and home positions, at the expense of the peace of the country and the lives of their constituents. This is paying too dear for such whistles, and for one we protest against it in behalf of our bleeding, ruined and distracted country. If peace will not preserve order and preserve civil society, war will not, and we are a lost people anyhow."

Pleasing Incident.

A few days since the President was presented with a very beautiful Shepherd Check Plaid, sent to him from Edinburg, Scotland, by Mrs. Anne Williamson, an old lady of 81. It was manufactured at Tellecountrie, near Stirling, a place justly celebrated for its beautiful tartans and checks. The appended correspondence shows that in the land of "brown heath and shaggy wood," our cause is watched with no ordinary interest:

EDINBURG, July 6, 1864.

MY LORD PRESIDENT—As one deeply interested in your present struggle, I trust the Lord will bless all your endeavors for the peace of your country and the freedom of the slave. As this letter is written by an old lady of 81, she hopes you will overlook all its imperfections; and, with good wishes for you in your family,

I am, your very obedient servant,

ANNE WILLIAMSON.

The following is the President's reply:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, JULY 25, 1864.

MRS. ANNE WILLIAMSON—Madam—The plaid you send me is just now placed in my hands. I accept you for that pretty and useful present, but still more for the good wishes to myself and our country which prompted you to present it. Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

Richmond Papers to 30th ult.—What they say of the Northern Raids.

From the Richmond Examiner July 30.

Once more General Early crosses the Potomac with the gallant corps of veterans. This time there is, in all probability, no force in his front which can make him even pause. The rich valleys of Pennsylvania, with their noble herds and harvests, lie open before him, and we may find Washington and Baltimore more unguarded than ever. General Early has proved himself an active, bold and prudent leader, although some think he did not make full use of some opportunities which presented themselves on his last expedition. However, over, crowd a most useful division, and compel the withdrawal of his army materially before Petersburg. He inflicted on the enemy one bloody defeat at Monocacy, pressed on Kernstown, a third on the Shenandoah, traversed at his will the length and breadth of Maryland, and laid its towns under contribution.

If Grant had but seven days more early, he would have marched into Washington, and made his name as illustrious as that of "Stonewall" Jackson. As it was, he at Shenandoah City, and Gen. Ingalls at Chambersburg, reconnoitered the boasted defences of the city, and perhaps made sure of supplies for the next time. The moral effect of this incursion of the enemy down to Carlisle, from the fact that it was found beaten, ultimately was elected Supreme Commander of the forces, and Gen. Chris Urbanna, S. C., has a meaning that withers has never heard explained. But: it touches them that the sword of war is dangling over their heads, and that they cannot go on forever organizing plans for filling the quills of their eyes; that barns are to be emptied and cattle driven off on the north side of the Potomac as well as on the south side. This style of mobbing war is not to our taste; it is no invention of ours; but if our enemy will have it so, let him take the chance of it, and much good may it do him.

THE GREAT COPPERHEAD CONSPIRACY.

FURTHER INDUCEMENT DEVELOPMENTS.

Official Examination of the Grand Secretary.

Full Admissions as to the Strength, Intent and Designs of the O. A. K.

INTERESTING REVELATIONS

[From the St. Louis Democrat, August 3.]

The treasonable designs of rebels have been steadily developing for months past, and the extent to which indifference, or reasons which prohibit the release from the military prison on Gratiot street, of certain gentlemen who were generally supposed to have been arrested and confined there for the active part they have taken in the secret conspiracy, should have recently been brought to the knowledge of the public.

Among those to suffer imprisonment were Charles L. Hunt, on a bond for $10,000, a like penalty to appear for trial; Charles E. Penn, on a bond for $5,000, and Orson F. Wood, on a bond for the same amount, all of these gentlemen, it was announced, had also, on being released, taken the oath of allegiance.

These singular proceedings transpiring from any source, gave rise to various surmises as to what could be the military authorities motive to release these men under such circumstances, what could have induced the 1st or to take the oath of allegiance when so much had to be lost. It was terms out that these men were the highest officers of the order in the State, Hunt being the Grand Commander, Penn the Grand Secretary, and Wood, or, and Green the Grand Secretary, and that on discovering that Col. Sandstrom, the Provost Marshal General, was in full possession of all the secrets of the order, and that there was, therefore, no use in their any longer to attempt to conceal its secrets by persisting in a course of treason with regard to themselves, they resolved to ask for a re-examination, which was given them, in which each acknowledged his former statement to be untrue, and acknowledged the existence of such an order, his membership of it, and truly [illegible]

The following is the examination of the Grand Secretary, with the exception of such portions as the interests of the military service and the ends of public justice require to be withheld from the public at the present time:

SWORN STATEMENT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

Greene B. Smith, of lawful age, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he was born and raised in St. Louis county, State of Missouri, and is by occupation a clerk; has been clerking for Messrs. Grimsley and Company since 1855.

Q. When were you arrested? A. The 26th day of May, 1864.

ACKNOWLEDGES HIS ANSWERS UNDER A PREVIOUS EXAMINATION WERE NOT CORRECT, AND GIVES THE REASONS.

Q. Have you been examined under oath since your arrest and before the Provost Marshal? A. Yes.

Q. Were the answers by you given under that examination, in reference to a secret political organization, correct? A. No, sir, they were not.

Q. What induced you to withhold the facts under that examination? A. A solemn oath and the influence of other parties implicated with me.

Q. What is the nature of that oath, and what the influence or other parties? A. I took an oath not to reveal the secrets of the Order of American Knights, with or without murderous weapons, that the militia system in Pendsylvania has long since been disbanded as a disreputable imposition. That the first secret of it was an occasional 'muster' of men armed with *brooms* and *cornstalks*, to the infinite merriment of grave citizens and excited urchins! Yes, the militia system, that native system of deadly strife, called war, fallen into disrepute in Pennsylvania, that the fathers had begun to teach it to their sons that about the meanest, direct business in life, which they could engage in to *fight*! Their mission, they gradually had schooled themselves to believe, was not to kill and destroy, but to plant and build, to spread, and well, and adorn their land with schoolhouses, and extend the empire of knowledge and civilization.

I grant you, these Southern devils in human shape fight well, burn well, steal well, and perform the entire bidding of their master in most approved style! To such fiendish mess they have been schooled and given over to the 'strong delusion' that this is the very acme of social and national refinement! A donkey can beat me at kicking out of sight—and a jackass at necked on will leave me dead in a second—but are the donkey and the ox, therefore, my superiors? When this is established, then may our Pennsylvania farmers admit the superiority of the Dixie devils—but not before.

The *Tribune*, commenting on the above reasons for not fighting, observes that "if those clients are, *on christian principles*, so weak and non resistant as he represents them, then they should obey the scriptural injunction to "*take joyfully the spoiling of their goods*," and not allow a city like Chambersburg to be taken without a struggle and destroyed by two hundred rebels, and then ask other people to help to make up their loss. If there be any good reason assigned by our correspondent for the Pennsylvanians' failure to arm or drill their militia, in view of their peculiar exposure to rebel raids, then our readers have the benefit of it.

Q. Have you been initiated into the mysteries of said organization? A. Some time in the spring of 1863.

Q. Where was you initiated? A. Corner of Fifth and Market, over Leiber's drug store, in the city of St. Louis.

Q. Have you been a member in good standing ever since? A. Yes, sir, I think I have.

Q. What is the number of the Council to which you have and do now belong? A. It used to be a number, but was called "The George Washington Temple."

Q. How frequently have you attended said Temple since you were initiated? A. On an average about three times a month.

Q. Were these meetings held in the day-time or at night? A. Exclusively at night, with but two exceptions.

Q. Were those two exceptions special meetings? A. Yes, sir. The one I attended in the day-time was a session of the Grand Council, the other was an informal meeting.

MEETING OF THE GRAND COUNCIL.

Q. State when that Grand Council met? A. The 20th of January, 1864.

Q. Was that a meeting of the officers of Missouri Temple exclusively? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the result of the deliberations of that Council in January last? A. At election of officers for the Grand Council of the State of Missouri, or an installation of such officers.

Q. Was the Grand Council in session at that time? A. Some three or four days.

Q. Was you a regularly delegated member of that Council? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who presided at and over the deliberations of that Council? A. The Commander of the Grand Degree of the State of Missouri.

Q. Was the Deputy Grand Commander present on that occasion? A. No, sir, there is no such officer written in the Missouri Temple of the order. The Commander of the Third Degree of the East was there and presided.

Q. Is there a Commander of the Third Degree, West? A. Yes, sir. He is second in command, and the Commander of the Third Degree, East, is first in command.

Q. Did you before your arrest, or do you now, hold any official position in this secret organization? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is that position? A. Secretary of both second and third degrees.

Q. Under whose immediate instruction as secretary of the second and third degrees did you act in council? A. Under the respective instructions of those degrees, each degree having a commander.

NUMBER AND NAMES OF THE DEGREES OF THE ORDER.

Q. State the number and names of the degrees of this order? A. There are first, 2d, 3d and 4th, or Grand, as it is called, and 5th, or Supreme.

Q. What is meant by Grand as used by Supreme degrees? A. The Grand, or 4th degree, is the Council, or highest degree of the State. The Supreme, or 5th degree, is the highest in the Council.

Q. How many of the degrees have you taken? A. The 2d, 3d and 4th Grand degrees.

Q. When were you initiated? A. The 26th day of May, 1864.

ACKNOWLEDGES HIS ANSWERS UNDER A PREVIOUS EXAMINATION WERE NOT CORRECT, AND GIVES THE REASONS.

Q. Have you been examined under oath since your arrest and before the Provost Marshal?

Q. Were the answers by you given under that examination, in reference to a secret political organization, correct? A. No, sir, they were not.

Q. What induced you to withhold the facts under that examination? A. A solemn oath and the influence of other parties implicated with me.

Q. What is the nature of that oath, and what the influence or other parties? A. I took an oath not to reveal the secrets of the Order of American Knights, with or without murderous weapons, that the militia system in Pendsylvania has long since been disbanded as a disreputable imposition. That the first secret of it was an occasional 'muster' of men armed with *brooms* and *cornstalks*, to the infinite merriment of grave citizens and excited urchins! Yes, the militia system, that native system of deadly strife, called war, fallen into disrepute in Pennsylvania, that the fathers had begun to teach it to their sons that about the meanest, direct business in life, which they could engage in to *fight*! Their mission, they gradually had schooled themselves to believe, was not to kill and destroy, but to plant and build, to spread, and well, and adorn their land with schoolhouses, and extend the empire of knowledge and civilization.

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Q. Was you ever arrested? A. The 26th day of May, 1864.

ACKNOWLEDGES HIS ANSWERS UNDER A PREVIOUS EXAMINATION WERE NOT CORRECT, AND GIVES THE REASONS.

Q. Have you been examined under oath since your arrest and before the Provost Marshal? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were the answers by you given under that examination, in reference to a secret political organization, correct? A. No, sir, they were not.

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Q. What is the number of this order in St. Louis? A. From 1,500 to 15,000 men.

Q. What is the number in the State of Missouri? A. From 40,000 to 60,000 men.

ADDRESS OF SUPREME COMMANDER MARKED "E."

INTERVIEW.

The address of Supreme Commander marked "E" was then produced and recognized as the production of P. C. Wright, copies of which had been sent in the office of Charles L. Hunt. There also was found in the office of Charles L. Hunt, from the fact that it was found hidden, although not elected Supreme Commander of the order, yet he was the author of the plan of the order, and framed the entire system of the ritualistic forms and work of the order, and is the author of the address of Supreme Commander marked "E."

Q. What is the origin of the order of American Knights? A. I have been informed that it was in the State of Louisiana, in 1863; also, that it extends back to the organization of the Knights, and the succession of the so-called Confederates? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the relation between this order and the so-called Confederate government? A. At the time I joined I understood that the object was to aid and assist the Confederate Government, and endeavor to restore the Union of States with this rebellion.

Q. Is there any particular war aid and assistance to be given to the Confederate Government? A. In any and all ways, and at any and all times.

KNOWS OF ARMS AND AMUNITION BEING PURCHASED

Q. Do you know of *any aid* and assistance having been rendered by this order during your connection with it in the manner above spoken of? A. I know that arms and amunition have been purchased by members of the order to send to other members in the country where they could not be had.

Q. What kinds of arms are mostly furnished to parties in the country, by members of this order? A. Revolvers.

Q. Have they purchased or obtained in St. Louis? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is the ammunition also? A. Yes, sir.

CONSTANT CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE ORDER IN ST. LOUIS WITH THE REBEL ARMY.

Q. Do you know anything about advices in reference to the order having been sent to the rebel army? A. Of my own knowledge I do not, but have through members heard that constant communication was kept up between St. Louis and the rebel army.

RETURN OF VALLANDIGHAM FROM EXILE INTENDED TO STIR THE REBELLION.

Q. When was the revolutionary movement contemplated by this order, to have taken place? A. The order of Mr. Vallandigham into the United States from exile.

Q. When were the members of this order first instructed to go into organization for this movement? A. In the summer or fall of 1863.

Q. In what manner were the Confederate army to co-operate? A. The order was to be ready to hold itself in readiness to act with the Confederate army upon its advent into the State.

Q. What was the understanding of said compact, by this order in Missouri, in that event? A. The head Commander of the Grand Council of Missouri.

Q. What disposition was to have been made of the officers commanding this department in that event? A. Treated as enemies.

Q. This order is exclusively made up of disloyal persons, is it not? A. Yes, sir, all Democrats who are determined in securing the independence of the Confederate States.

HAS HIMSELF PURCHASED ARMS, ETC., FOR THE ORDER.

Q. Have you ever purchased any arms and ammunitions to supply this order? A. I have.

Q. What amount of arms? A. Very little ammunition, perhaps two hundred revolvers in all.

Q. In what manner were they sent away? A. Some were shipped to the parties themselves, and some were shipped.

Q. Were not those so shipped nearly all sent to Neshoba county? A. Yes, sir, nearly all of them.

Q. Were they purchased on regular permits, or otherwise? A. Otherwise.

Q. Were such arms shipped to fictitious parties, and in packages purporting to be anything else than arms? A. Some were shipped to fictitious parties, and sometimes to fictitious parties, and without purporting to be anything.

NUMBER OF THE ORDER IN MISSOURI

Banking and Exchange.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,
SAN FRANCISCO.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000.
Paid in full in Gold Coin of the United States.
D. O. MILLS ... President.
WILLIAM C. RALSTON ... Cashier.

LEES & WALLER,
Correspondents, New York City.
Offices, No. 33 Pine street.

This Bank having been organized under the laws of the State of California, is prepared, with a capital of Two Millions of Dollars, to transact a general banking business at San Francisco. Will receive Deposits, buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange at San Francisco and New York; will make collections throughout the States of California and Oregon, and the Territories of Washington and Nevada. Coupons of the State of California, and of counties and cities, will be cashed, or collected at current rates.

Bills of Exchange on the Bank of London.
For amounts to suit purchasers, will be issued at San Francisco and New York. Exchange bought and sold on the leading cities of the United States.

Stockholders in the Bank of California.
Each liable in his Individual Property for an amount equal to his Stock in this Bank.
D. O. Mills, Wm. C. Ralston, William Norris, Moses Ellis, [illegible] ... Jacob Kamm, of Portland, Oregon.

☞ The operations of the Bank of California will be upon a specie basis.

4th National Bank OF CHICAGO,
Designated Depository and Fiscal agent of the United States.
No. 4 South Clark street,
The Bank is now prepared to receive subscriptions for the new United States

10-40 BONDS

Interest five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in coin.
These Bonds are exempt from taxation, and at the present rate of premium on gold pay over
NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.
They may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest. Bonds deliverable at the time of subscription, if desired.
BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.
S. A. BRIGGS, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.
Designated Depository of the United States.
CAPITAL PAID UP $150,000.
President, J. D. NUTTMAN. | Cashier, W. B. FISHER.
DIRECTORS:
SAMUEL HANNA, J. D. NUTTMAN, JOHN ORFF, W. S. EVANS, FRED. NIRDLINGER, W. B. FISHER, JOHN BROWN, C. F. G. MEYER, A. D. BRANDRIFF.
This Bank tenders its services in making Collections on all accessible points. Collections will meet with prompt attention and returns made by draft on New York, Cincinnati, Chicago or Pittsburgh.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
CAPITAL ... $250,000.
This Bank having complied with all the provisions of the law, will on the 5th of July instant, commence business in its Banking office,
154 Lake-st., Marine Bank Building.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
BENJAMIN F. PAGE, Vice Pres't.
CARL F. W. JUNGE, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1864.
Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.
Now therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-eighth day of June, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,
Southwest corner Lake and Clark-sts.
CAPITAL, paid in ... $600,000.
[illegible], President.
SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Prest.
E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier.

Miscellaneous.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
REMOVAL.
HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
BENEDICT HALL & CO.,
Have removed to
Nos. 384 & 386 Broadway,
FIRST DOOR ABOVE WHITE ST.,
NEW YORK.
We have greatly enlarged our manufacturing department, and now have constantly on hand a very large stock of the best work of our own manufacture, to which we invite the attention of Western merchants. We make all the late styles of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf Sewed Boots, Balmorals, Congress Gaiters and Buckle Shoes, as well as Ladies', Misses' and Children's Morocco, Glove Kid and Lasting work—all made in the best manner and the very best quality of goods.

GROCERS' EXCHANGE.
At the meeting of the Grocers' Exchange of Chicago, held at its Rooms,
17 DEARBORN STREET,
on TUESDAY, Aug. 2d, the following Preamble and Resolution were, after full discussion, unanimously adopted and ordered to be inserted in the daily newspapers of this city, viz:
"WHEREAS, Importers, Manufacturers and all Dealers now require cash for their Goods on receipt of invoice, therefore be it
"Resolved, That the Grocers of Chicago are under the necessity of adopting the
NET CASH SYSTEM,
and earnestly recommend it to both City and Country Merchants, believing it to be the only safe and healthy mode of business during the violent fluctuations of all Merchandise."
H. BATES, President.
S. WADSWORTH, Secretary pro. tem.

AMPLY PREPARED.—Notice is herewith published, that we have by extra exertions got ahead of our orders, which enables us to supply with dispatch to our patrons, to any amount, the wonderful, intensely interesting and much admired
"Scaligraph,"
which is truly the most popular and refined attraction yet discovered, representing scenes overflowing with pleasurable remembrances to every man and woman, thus, at once, forming that choice fund of amusement so gratifying to all lovers of the arts and sciences.
Specimens mailed without delay for fifty cents or the set of three for one ($1) greenback. [illegible]
DANIEL A. BRONSON,
135 Mercer street, New York.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, August 1, 1864.
SIR:—Hereafter the following rules will be adopted in regard to advances to recruits for the navy:
1. Recruits entering for one year will be paid one-third of one hundred dollars bounty on being received, one-third at six months, and the balance at the expiration of the year, or of service.
2. Recruits entering for two years will receive one-third of two hundred dollars bounty on being received, one-third at expiration of twelve months, and one-third at the expiration of service.
3. Recruits entering for three years will receive one-third of three hundred dollars bounty on being received, one-third in one year, and one third at the expiration of service.
4. Recruits entering for one year will receive one month's pay, two years, two months, and three years, three months.
5. Men enlisting on foreign stations, or re-enlisting on board ships, will receive the same advances and bounty as before stated, to be paid in United States currency.
6. Persons enlisted as substitutes, either before or after the draft, are not entitled to any bounty from the United States.
7. The number of boys enlisted for the navy must not exceed 15 per cent. of the whole number shipped. [illegible]
JOSEPH SMITH, Chief of the Bureau.
Acting Lieutenant J. D. HARTY, Commanding Rendezvous, Chicago, Illinois.

IMPORTANT TO MECHANICS AND FARMERS.
H. A. PITTS & COMPANY,
165 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Will, in addition to manufacturing their Threshing Machines, &c., &c.,
Do Job Work and Repairing
of all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Machinery, in either wood or iron work, such as Finishing, Blacksmithing, Planing (either surface or hard wood), Turning, Mortising, Pattern Making, Painting and Sawing [illegible]
H. A. PITTS & CO.

NOTICE.—Inasmuch as there are a great many unauthorized Recruiting Offices in this city [illegible] for the Navy, it becomes necessary [illegible]. All officers in this city representing themselves as recruiting for the United States Navy are without authority. The only rendezvous in this city being
Corner of South and North Water sts.
Branch Recruiting Stations are also established in the
COURT HOUSE SQUARE,
And at the Corner of Randolph and Canal-sts.
These offices being under my immediate command. After the above notice, all persons illegally recruiting for the United States Navy (not duly authorized) will be held responsible to military law, and so proceeded against.
Per order, JOHN D. HARTY, U. S. Navy,
Commanding Rendezvous, Chicago, Ill.

THE CHICAGO WEST DIVISION RAILWAY OFFICE,
Chicago, July 28, 1864.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, [illegible] TUESDAY EVENING, August 9th, at 7½ o'clock.
WM. H. OVINGTON, Sec'y.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS

"LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 6th day of August, 1864.

☞ To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "ADVERTISED LETTERS," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

☞ If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

☞ Letters are not advertised until they have remained in the office one week.

"1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the Post office and State.

"2. HEAD letters with the writer's Post Office and State, street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request the answers to be directed accordingly.

"3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. PLACE the postage stamp on the UPPER RIGHT-HAND CORNER, and LEAVE SPACE between the stamp and direction for POST-MARKING without interfering with the writing.

"N. B. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's NAME, POST OFFICE, and STATE, across the left hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—Sec. 28, Law of 1863."

LADIES' LIST.

A–Y [illegible]

Initials.
M. V. C. mrs.... M. C. mrs.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A–Z [illegible]

Initials.
Mutual Security Ins. Co. ... Commanding Officer 1 Reg. Ill. Cavalry Vols. ... [illegible]

☞ Office open from 1st of April to 1st of November from 7 a.m. till 8 p.m. From November 1st till April 1st, from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m., and on Sundays from 9 a.m. to 10½ a.m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

"WANTED, CORRESPONDENCE."

Letter from Lieut. Wilson to Eight Young Ladies.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 28, 1864.

To Eight Young Ladies, residing in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan:

Ladies, permit me to address a few lines to you through the TRIBUNE, in regard to "correspondence" with soldiers and officers serving in the army of our country. We, the officers and soldiers of the army, need and deserve the sympathy and council of our mothers, wives, sisters and lady acquaintances from the dear homes we have left behind. From these, letters are always acceptable, are read with a deep interest, and there is always a deep feeling of respect for the writers, and the dear old homes whence they come. There is no levity or expression of vulgar thought, or lewd allusions to the writers of them—holy home thoughts of the dear ones we love so well; and often have I seen the bronzed face of the veteran, as well as the fair cheek of the young recruit, flushed with manly pride, or over them flowing tears that spoke louder than words of true hearts and *Brave ones*. Not so when your cold insipid and stale letters are received. There is generally a shout of derision from many voices as your carefully written nonsense is retailed out to a corporal, sergeant, private, or may be a negro servant; and could you hear the vulgar wit and coarse expressions over your letters, and at your expense, I think, ladies, you would answer no more "Wanted, correspondence, for mutual cultivation." I trust, ladies, that this article may be of service to you, inasmuch as it will urge you to write only to those whom you know; and you may put it down for a fact that any soldier or officer advertising for lady correspondence, does so for no honorable or noble purpose. Ninety-nine out of every hundred letters received by officers or soldiers are treated with contempt and derision. Thus you see that your tender effusions, gushing out flowery and sentimental platitudes, are used to your disadvantage and injury. In many cases the officer or soldier takes pains to ascertain your true name, and then your letters not only reflect to your disadvantage, but bring disgrace to your friends. I know of one young lady who is the laughing stock of a whole regiment, and many of them are or were friends and neighbors of hers, not two years ago. Her fair name and character are blighted, and one who has counted on her being something more than a friend to him in the future, has cast her aside, and her letters of truth to him are unanswered, or returned, unopened. Ladies, good bye. Learn from this to do better. Write to your known and tried soldier friends and relatives, and none other.

I am, ladies, your friend and well-wisher,
E. V. WILSON,
1st Lieut. Co. H, 39th reg't Wis. Vols.

FOREIGNERS IN THE REBEL ARMY.

A Case Before the "Confederate States" District Court.

[From the New York Times.]

A case is pending before the "Confederate States District Court," at Richmond, which presents to the world a new and startling history of the means by which the military despotism of the Confederacy prolongs its reign, and defies alike the criticisms or the resentment of foreign Powers.

The case, the opening report of which we publish to-day in other columns, had a formal hearing in Richmond on Thursday last. It is that of R. D. Ogden, an Englishman by birth and an actor by profession. For some time before and after the outbreak of the war, Ogden resided at Mobile, and it is alleged—although that turns out to be in a measure immaterial to the issue before the court—that he there exercised the right of citizenship, by voting at one or more of the local elections. In November, 1861, Ogden came to Richmond under a professional engagement with the proprietor of the Richmond Theatre, and bearing at the same time credentials from the British Consul at Mobile, which vouched for his claims to be a British subject. Under the protection of his consular papers, Ogden was left to pursue his calling unmolested by the enrolling officers until the first of April of the present year, when he was drawn as a conscript and ordered to Camp Lee for military duty. His protests were altogether disregarded by the military authorities, and his consular certificate, he then learned for the first time, was utterly valueless, inasmuch as the so called British Consul, by whom it was signed, had no exequatur from the Confederate Government. Five different appeals and decisions have been given in the case previous to the trial now pending, and in all of these but one, the conscript's right of release was denied, not on the ground of his having exercised the right of citizenship at Mobile, but on the ground that domiciled foreigners are liable to military duty.

In presenting the case before the Richmond District Court last week, Mr. P. H. Aylett, on behalf of the Confederate War Department, rested his case mainly upon the broad ground that the rule of Admiralty Courts in prize cases was applicable to all domiciled foreigners; war placed all the resident inhabitants of one country at war with all the resident inhabitants of the other. The person, the counsel contended, as well as the property of every resident foreigner of one belligerent country, was treated by the other as if the resident foreigner was a native-born citizen; and if domiciled foreigners did not want to be so regarded, they must leave as soon as war was declared. To sustain this view, Mr. Aylett cited Vattel, Wheaton, and others, at length; leaving almost out of sight any and every argument he might have founded on Odgen's alleged Confederate citizenship.

But the counsel was not content with merely presenting the law of the case: he dwelt strongly upon the policy involved in its decision. The release of Ogden, it seems, would cause the discharge of 20,000 foreigners now held to involuntary service in the rebel armies, most of whom probably hold consular certificates of their nationality, which are pronounced by the War Department at Richmond utterly without account. In holding these 20,000 foreigners under the iron heel of military law, it is easy to see Davis gains vastly more than their mere service as conscripts; he holds a lever by which to press upon foreign powers a different recognition from what he has yet received. He spurns the certificates of their consuls, to impress on them the necessity of their having his own *exequatur*. He keeps these foreigners in his camp that they may swell the cry for recognition. Nor has his shrewd, calculating plans been without their influence. We can see now, by the light of this Ogden case, a sufficiently strong reason for Lord Russell's repeated attempts to get safe conduct for a Foreign Office Messenger to Richmond. We can see what a position Davis compels the Governments, whose subjects are at his mercy, to occupy—if these Governments have demands to make upon him. He turns their consuls adrift without ceremony; and before he consents to any conference through other channels, he demands that his agents in Europe shall have fuller recognition, different treatment, and higher consideration accorded to them. The device is one of no common ingenuity.

It is worth a moment's reflection, now, whether any other civil or military organization in the world, calling itself a government, would have thus ventured on trying the temper of regularly established and leading powers, by seizing their subjects, wholesale, for purposes of military service. And not only seizing them, but openly proclaiming its right to do so; or, in the absence of right, defending the seizure on high grounds of State policy. England, at this crisis, does not appear to be too anxious to go to war. But, we venture to say, if the United States Government were to proclaim its right to dispose of the lives and fortunes of all resident British subjects, as Jeff. Davis' War Department has done, through its solicitor, we should have a second war on hand before half of the remainder of the current year were out. It may be one of the peculiar privileges of an outlaw to operate as Davis finds audacity to do in this matter; but we should suppose that such things have their limit, and that even the ill-concealed sympathy of Western Europe for the cause of the Southern conspirators would not accord to them the right of absolute disposal over foreign-residents—a right which the most barbarous of existing States has never been known to claim.

Casualties to Illinois and Iowa Troops.

4TH DIVISION, 15TH ARMY CORPS.

TWENTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS.—*Killed*—Jas A Myers Levi Blaker, Jno B Stewart, Richd A Chandler August Ooker, Jeremiah Kane.

Wounded—J L Pinkston, M H Davis, Samuel Cornelius, B M Adcock, L Fuller, A S Hudson, E Rogers, N Smith, Jno A Hammonds, Corporal G S Floyd, W McGowan, E S Ward, Alt Woodring, T W Smith, E N Thompson, J D Lewis, J Penny, L B Thompson, Wm Long, J G Davis, P Judge, D Oaks, J F Warner, F M Iney, M Smith, G W Frazier, S W Holtds, Corp W W Hyatt, J S Layler, J A Davis, Sergt W Cawby, Timothy Cram, Benj Bel', C Winters.

NINETIETH ILLINOIS.

Wounded—Maj Patrick Flynn, shoulder; Capt Patrick Feeney, 1st Lieut W White, Sergt John Dick, John Duggan, Corp D Bartly, W Fitzpatrick, J Bines, J Shanan, Hugh Collighan, John Driscoll, Jno Loughrey, S Conklin, L T Conway, B Smith, J Lyons, J Cunningham, H Bosch, Jas Loughney, Henry Walsh, N Whalen.

SECOND BRIGADE.

SIXTH IOWA.

Killed—Maj J Ennis, Capt T J Elrick, Corp D Musleman, W M Hughes, M Jamison, Sergt Ira Linton, Sergt H Loomis, Corp M Westenhaver.

Wounded—John Martin, B F Krinler, M Ditto.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD ILLINOIS.

Killed—G R Call, Corp W Bolen, P Rich, M Jacox.

Wounded—F Kernan, J Barrows, R J Tanner, Jno Evans, Foster Evans, R E Bevans, Wm Sly, J H Chapin, J Virgil, J Orton, J Wise, Sergt J Voorhees, W Castle.

FORTIETH ILLINOIS.

Killed—J T Butler, Sergt J T Dewitt, P J Barish, G M Birger, M J Sims.

Wounded—Major H W Hall, Capt W R Harrelson, R G Nunce, S B Lingrufelter, 2d Lieut J B Smith, A Bartlett, I Faup, H F Arnold, Corp V R Hewstis, M Chapman, W P Bacon, D Baldwin, Johnston Burton, Geo Borah, Sergt W A Washington, Van Davis, J F Street, J S Price, S Chapman, Jno Purlington, J R Rountree, J N Hawkins, John Wood, W W Batey, I J Brooks, Geo Copelan, R Gard, Jno Holman, Corp J Gibson, J Livingston, Wm Edmondson, P C May, J Bun, J T Salter.

FORTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS.

Killed—Lieut W Maxwell, Capt Frs Lindsey, J Jenkins, G Stabby, J Anderson, G Haynes, J W McCain, Capt F Farrell.

Wounded—Capt L B Werne, Lieut J Ingersoll, G W Stovall, J D Christaine, Corp M Veiy, G W Gray, C A King, J N Clin, J H Horton, Sergt E H Neil, J Conly, J Spalling, G Fielding, G Williams, G Bryan, Sergt Jeff Vangard, J J Pope, R Nicholson, J Bresan, W Howard, C Powell, F Sarment, P Rem, L Blakely, Sergt H McMaster, C H Blackwood, M Beterson, Z Needham, W C Mason, Jno S Butler, Corp F T Benson, D F Boggs, J Bimmer, J B Clorton, J Dasher, J Dyer, L Samonah, R Welles, W Hatch, Sergt Willis Hargrave, F Blackledge, Sergt J Miller, Corp J Hebins, J Martin, W Bisylock, W B Pendleton, J Burkett, W Hudson, W Haceman, J D Platner, E Hines, J Metcher, E Knupp.

FORTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS.

Killed—Willis Hastie, J Q A Curtiss, Corp Vicar Johnson, Edward Philo.

Position of the War.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

SIR: The census of 1860, with emigration and the annual increase of births, gives us a population of 37,000,000 in the summer of 1864.

Of this population 4,000,000 of whites and 3,000,000 of slaves exist in the rebel districts and 30,000,000 of free men are to found in the loyal districts. The contest is now between forces standing in the ratio of 7 to 30, with 3 ready to aid the successful party.

In comparing more closely the relative strength of the two districts, we find that one-half of the whites are males, one half of the males are under 16, and one-half of the residue, from old age, youth, physical infirmity or sickness, unfit for service in the field. In this State we have never been able to bring more than 10 per cent of the people into the militia, and if we allow 12 per cent for the capacity of the rebel districts, it is a liberal allowance. In the southern districts which are still loyal or have been subdued, such as Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, and portions of other States, there is a white population of 4,000,000, and it is a fair presumption that 4 per cent of the population, or one-third of the fighting men of those regions, have joined the rebel armies. We cannot allow more, as the rebel conscription has operated but little if any on those districts.

The war has been in progress for three years, and an allowance of 30,000 a year for the excess of young men growing up over men becoming superannuated or dying by ordinary disease, is a very liberal allowance. Further, by the best information in our possession, the rebels have lost in the last three years, down to the 6th of May last, by deaths in the field, camps and hospitals, by wounds and captures—and most of this is conceded—120,000 a year, or 360,000 men.

During the present campaign, since May 1, Lee is understood to have lost 70,000 men, and Johnston, Magruder, Forrest and others, at least 30,000 more.

The following gives the result:

Rebel force at the outset, 12 per cent of 4,000,000	480,000
Four per cent of 4,000,000 whites in Southern Districts loyal	160,000
Young men growing up in three years in excess of death	90,000
Whole number of men able to fight from the start	730,000
Rebels losses in three years to May 1, lost in field and by sickness, at 120,000 a year	360,000
Rebel losses, East and West, in the present campaign	100,000
Owners of plantations, artificers, drivers, refugees, and men who will not or cannot fight, at least	75,000
Balance in field or hospital	195,000
	730,000
We thus have remaining as the whole Rebel force, either in the field or fit for service, and to be relied upon	195,000
From these we may deduct at least five per cent, or 10,000, for the sick in hospital	10,000
And we have fighting men	185,000
Of these there are west of the Mississippi at least	[illegible]
With Johnston	45,000
With Forrest and others	10,000
At Mobile and in the Carolinas	[illegible]
With Lee and on raids into Maryland	85,000
	185,000

To crush these we have at least 500,000 men, and if we deduct for furloughs and hospitals ten per cent, we have 450,000 men in the field, and of these we have in front of both Lee and Johnston at least twice the forces opposed to them at least 300,000, the residue holding the Mississippi, the coast of Caroline, and the communications and depots in the rear of our main armies.

If our government will but keep these armies up to their present strength, and keep down, as they can (below 200,) the price of gold, the result is certain. For the last two months we have disposed of our foes at the rate of nearly 50,000 per month. Should we continue to move with the same degree of dispatch, the present campaign of 1864, at its close, would leave few foes in arms or able to renew the contest.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Gen. A. J. Smith not "An Old Man."

MEMPHIS, July 26, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In your paper of the 22d inst. I find the following paragraph: "Gen. A. J. Smith, though an old man, is enough for Forrest or a forest of Forrests." Gen. A. J. Smith is just forty three years old. The country has reason to expect too much of Gen. Smith, just now, to have its well-grounded hopes depressed by such a mistake concerning his age. When some man in his command can sit a horse better than he, or endure the fatigues of the field better, it will be time to put in the plea of senility for him. He and "Fighting Joe Mower" ought to have a great fortune.

POSTED.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

I had been hired by my employer to accompany a young friend of his, a Mrs. Bolton with her children, who had been visiting friends on the continent, in an attempt to rejoin the husband and father, who was a captain in the confederate service. We reached Nassau, of course, without trouble from the federal cruisers. But now came the tug of war. We engaged passage to Charleston in the Saucy Jane, Capt. Harrison, but were informed by that official that his adventure, and ours, was one of considerable risk.

'You see, sir, one cargo in three pays, and one cargo in four saves us from being out of pocket—yes, mister. We count on some loss, we do, but if a clipper has the luck to get twice in with notions, and twice out with cotton, why the Yankees are welcome to her afterwards, hull, spars, and running gear.'

'And the crew?' I enquired.

But my communicative friend treated this part of the business lightly enough. The seamen had high pay, and took their share of the risk of being shot, drowned or blown up, in consideration of extra wages. The captain and mates were allowed stowage for so many cubic feet of European goods one way and so many cotton bales the other, and often had a percentage on the amount realized by a fortunate adventure. Success, therefore, meant wealth for the owners and officers, and at least a pocketful of dollars for the foremastmen, and in case of capture there was no danger of anything worse than a tedious and comfortless detention for some months in Fortress Monroe or elsewhere.

I remember well, on the very day on which we were to go on board and await the land breeze to waft us smoothly out of harbor, under cover of the darkness, that a tap, a hesitating, timid tap, resounded against the panels of my door, the door of my room in Willing's hotel.

The intruder was a tall, corpulent old man, in the costume of a Roman Catholic priest, but of so antiquated and grotesque a fashion that I found it extremely hard to suppress a smile as its wearer approached me, bowing and smiling with oily deference. His twinkling black eyes were meekly lowered as they met mine, and from the huge shovel-hat that he carried in one sun-burnt hand, the knotted fingers of which were adorned with silver rings, down to the black cotton stockings and square-toed shoes that protected his feet, the visitor might have sat for the portrait of a French village cure of the time of Louis the Fifteenth. And the cure he was, as well as I could gather from the perplexing jargon of mingled French and Spanish, eked out by a few oddly pronounced English phrases, in which he addressed me. His name, he told me, was the Padre or Pere (for he used both terms indifferently) Duchochois, Antoine Duchochois, parish priest of St. Gaspard, a village in Louisiana, in that wild region of unhealthy morasses that is called the Bayou Teche country. This district, as I was aware, neither Butler nor Banks had proved able to subdue to the federal sway, and there my new acquaintance had the spiritual charge of a poor and primitive population, who lived chiefly by fishing and the culture of rice among the swampy fields. Very few of the padre's parishioners, white, red, or black, could speak anything but French or Spanish, for even the seigneur to whom the estate belonged by charter was a Genuine Creole colonist of the old stamp, and on this ground M. Duchochois begged me to excuse his ignorance of English which it was rarely necessary for him to use.

But the poor padre's tale was a pitiful one. He had been on a tour which he called a "queste," and which in fact was a prolonged begging excursion on behalf of his needy flock, since the scanty substance of these simple people had been wantonly destroyed by a party of federal foragers, who had burned all that they could not carry off, and the coasting vessel in which the priest had embarked had been run down by an English brig on its return voyage from Matamoras to New Providence. The captain of the merchantman had done all that could be expected of him in setting the padre ashore at Nassau, and in given him a few dollars by way of compensation for his slender stock of wearing apparel, which had gone to the bottom of the sea. But poor M. Duchochois was in much perplexity, anxious to get back to his parish and his people, sore afraid of the Yankees, whom he seemed to regard as devouring dragons, and quite unable to raise the funds needful to pay for a passage for himself and his Indian servant-boy, Blaise, to South Carolina. Once there, the cure had no doubt that from priest to priest, and from convent to convent, he could get passed on to his own rustic dwelling place; but in Nassau, where all were absorbed in the gainful traffic of the hour, and where few could even understand his speech, the unfortunate ecclesiastic was quite at a loss.

In this strait, hearing that I was an Englishman, and reading, as he was polite enough to say, some hope in my face, poor M. Duchochois had come to throw himself on my compassion. Would I kindly use my influence with some ship captain to convey him and his boy Blaise over to the continent. They would not be troublesome passengers. They would ranger themselves, they would creep into some hole or corner on board the ship and remain as quite and unobtrusive as mice. They would not ask for anything more than permission to occupy a little space on board the vessel. A little biscuit and a melon or two they could take on board with them—bah! a bagatelle! they should cost the honorable captain nothing for their subsistence. And for their passage the padre would pay in prayers and an old man's blessing, for which, at any rate, M. le Capitaine Anglais would be none the worse. Would I intercede for him?

I readily promised to use my utmost endeavors to obtain for him the small boon he craved. The priest's eyes filled with tears when I spoke kindly to him. He thrust his hand into the pocket of his threadbare soutane, drew out a tin snuffbox, and held it to me, open, with a little humble bow and a French grin of thankfulness. I do not like snuff, and it makes me sneeze, but I remembered Sterne and the Franciscan monk at Calais, with his little horn box, and I took a pinch as cordially as I could. And just then a louder tap came to the door, and in bounced Captain Harrison.

Harrison knit his brows at first, and keenly inspected the appearance of this petitioner for a free passage, but before long the young sailor's frown relaxed, and it was with a good humored smile that he said he would talk the matter over with his steward, and, if a berth could be found for the priest, he would send me word before sunset. In truth, a much more suspicious person than the skipper must have been disarmed by a survey of worthy M. Duchochois, as he stood, the picture of piteous eagerness, with his horn-rimmed spectacles pushed up to his forehead, and with the marks of snuffy tears visible on his shallow cheeks, his iron gray hair hanging down over the collar of his shabby soutane. Indeed, so childlike and simple was the poor old cure's anxiety to have his boon granted him, that neither Harrison nor I could resist his wistful look, and my exclamation of, 'Upon my word, captain, the poor old gentleman must be one of us, if I have to pay the fare myself,' was simultaneously uttered with Harrison's more genial, 'Cheer up, Monsieur le Cure, or whatever you call yourself. You shall be very welcome to a passage aboard us, you and your black boy, and we'll answer for it you shan't have lost flesh by the time we drop anchor in Charleston.'

As we were cautiously rowed out where the Saucy Jane lay, with her brailed-up canvas shaking loosely on boom and yard, every flash of the oars elicited a phosphorescent gleam from the gentle heaving water. The passengers and their baggage filled two large boats and a dory, and we were among the occupants of the first boat. By we, I mean Mrs. Bolton and her little girls, myself, and the padre and his Indian boy. The last mentioned, a spare copper-skinned lad, dressed in blue cotton, and with a yellow silk handkerchief tied tightly around his lank black hair, like the fillet worn by horse-riders in a circus, sat impassive behind his master, and looked more like a bronze statue than a living creature. The padre, on the other hand was full of simple elation and good spirits. He chuckled and talked in his queer jargon, making everyone smile, and was evidently over joyed at his good fortune. Mrs. Bolton—poor little woman—was in a more cheerful frame of mind than I had yet seen her in. Hitherto we had been met by baffling delays on all hands, but now we were fairly off—really "going to Henry at last," as she said; and I heard her murmuring to her little ones that they should "soon see papa, now."

A more fortunate voyage, to all appearance no vessel had ever made. Day after day the weather was beautiful, the sea smooth, and the winds, though light, still favorable. We saw no federal cruisers. Twice, indeed, we fell in with armed vessels, but these our skipper's experienced eye recognized as British ship's of war, even before they drew near enough for the red, white, and blue of the Union Jack to be visible by means of our best glasses. And on one sultry afternoon the cry of "Land, ho!" was raised, and the southern exiles on board set up a cry of joy and clapped their hands exultingly, for they knew that the low blue line, like a cloud bank, could be no other than the coast of South Carolina.

Not daring to attempt to gain the harbor by daylight, the Saucy Jane cast anchor in a retired spot, and the captain, with some of the rest of us, including the padre, went ashore on a small island for rest and refreshment. Several of the male passengers, with Captain Harrison, sat smoking their cigars in a shady nook of the islet, screened from the sun's rays by the long drooping leaves of the feathery palmettoes overhead, and almost walled in by thickets of the oleander, the nopal, and the prickly pear, gorgeous with large red blossoms. Everybody seemed happy and hopeful. Suddenly the captain sprang to his feet, with a fierce oath that died away into a shout of anger.

"Hilloa! on board there. Who did that?"

One of the mates, lounging half asleep over the taffrail, looked up with surprise at the sound of his commanding voice.

"Look alive, there! Who loosed that sail?" cried the captain.

And, as we all glanced upwards, we saw, to our astonishment, that the maintopsail of the schooner was loose, and heavily flapping to and fro in the freshening breeze, like the broad wing of some wounded sea-bird. It needed but a glimpse of Harrison's look of wrathful dismay, as he sprang on board and gave his orders—orders that instantly sent three or four seamen scrambling hurriedly up the rigging to reduce the sail—to assure us that mischief was afoot. In a very short time the fluttering canvas was close reefed, but to discover the offender who had cast the sail loose was less easy. In vain the captain sternly interrogated each of the crew as had been on deck. All declared that they knew nothing of the matter. One sailor, who had been dozing under the bulwarks aft, did, indeed, say that he had opened his eyes a few minutes before, and had, while in a state between sleeping and waking, seen some one jump out of the standing rigging, and slip down the fore hatchway. And it was his belief that this person was no other than the padre's boy, Indian Blaise.

But Blaise was found fast asleep in his lair below, and he did not seem even to understand what was said to him when he was asked, in French, whether he had been aloft lately. He shook his head in dismay, however, and indeed no one had ever seen the Indian ascend the rigging, or believed him capable of getting high enough to loosen the sail, even if there had been any comprehensible reason for such an act on his part. The most natural conjecture was that the sail had been carelessly secured, and the captain's only hope was that the tell-tale canvas had not attracted the eyes of any sharp-sighted look out men on board of a Federal ship.

We were all aboard again, supper was over, and the lights were extinguished, and the passengers in their berths somewhat earlier than usual. The deck was left to the watch, and as the schooner's bell told off the hours we knew that the time for sailing would soon arrive. I was lying half-dressed on the tiny bed in my little cabin, when I heard a voice say, in a husky, smothered tone, 'Not yet, Japh! I see one of the Britishers leaning over the side forward. Keep in the shadow.'

And then followed a gentle splashing sound, and a faint tapping against the planking, as if some boat or canoe were being guided along the schooner's side by the joint force of a paddling oar and a human hand that grasped the woodwork of the vessel's side, and drew the boat forward. Of this I should have thought little—nothing was more likely than that a boat should have been lowered for some purpose connected with our getting clear of the sand-banks and sunken rocks that were numerous in our immediate proximity; but the words were suspicious, and the voice was wonderfully like that of the good old priest, M. Duchochois. For a moment I hesitated as to whether I should seek the captain or one of the mates to communicate what I had heard, but the more I thought of the matter the less certain was I that I had caught the exact meaning of the speaker. I had been drowsy and only half awake, and the very notion that the cure had been the owner of the voice was a manifest absurdity that made me consider the whole affair unworthy a second thought. I listened, but could hear nothing, and soon sank into a real slumber.

I was awakened by the quick tramp of feet over head, the word of command, the rattling down of coils of rope upon the deck, the quick wash of the surging water along the schooner's sides. Evidently sail had been made on the Saucy Jane, and we were heading for Charleston harbor. I got up, threw on my upper garments, and went on deck where I found two or three of the male passengers. They were talking together near the stern with excited gestures, but in cautious tones. As I drew near, I caught the words "the boat," and at once asked if anything had gone wrong.

"Yes, Mr. Phillips, the dingy's missing," said one of the Southerners, a tall Georgian, who bore the title of Major; "it was the only boat astern, as you may have noticed, all the others being on board. Just before sailing it was found to have disappeared, though in what manner——"

"Capt. Harrison suspects," interrupted another; but he was interrupted in his turn by the Captain, who came quickly up, and said in a voice that shook with suppressed anger:

"There's treachery afoot, gentlemen. The plugs have been removed from the bottom of every boat, and not an oar but has been sawn through just above the blade. Some rascally traitor must——"

"Sail, ho!" sung out a sailor from the mast head. "A large ship on the weather bow."

"Sail, ho! a steamer to leeward!" called out the lookout man in the bows.

The captain started, sprang into the rigging, and took a hasty survey of the probable enemy. As he did so, the red flash of a cannon shot lit the darkness of the night, and the bellowing report followed sullenly over the waters.

"Down helm, you! put her about! smartly, now, my lads!" shouted the captain; but another flash succeeded, and down came the schooner's mainboom, mainstay and all, thundering upon the deck, knocking down and bruising several of the crew, while a third shot crashed into the deck, and made the white splinters fly. Escape was impossible in our crippled condition. We backed the topsails, and in ten minutes more a large dark steamer had ranged alongside. We were immediately boarded by a powerful force of armed seamen and marines, and declared a lawful prize to the United States steam sloop Susquehanna.

By the light of the battle lanterns we were all paraded on deck as prisoners, when what was our amazement at recognizing in the Lieutenant who commanded the boarders, no less a personage than the cure of St. Gaspard, the Rev. M. Duchochois. Yes, there could be no mistake about it. The shovel-hat and shabby soutane and horn spectacles had been replaced by navy blue cloth, a gold-lace cap, and a belt, in which a revolver balanced the cutlass that hung on the left side, but the crafty black eyes were those of our late protege, though the expression was wholly changed.

"Yes, gentlemen; ladies, your humble servant," said the spy, with a sneer of triumphant malice; "old Papa Duchochois, very much at your service in his new capacity of Lieutenant in Uncle Sam's navy, you rebel greenhorns."

And, indeed, the villain, for the part he had played in practicing on our compassion was to enable him the better to betray us, was Lieut. Aminidab Hitch, of the Susquehanna, while grinning at his principal's side, with the copper colored pigment but half washed from his cunning face, was the ci-devant Indian boy, Blaise, alias Japhet Bunch, a Yankee corporal of marines. We heard afterwards that the lieutenant, who was famous for his power of personating an assumed character, had visited Nassau for the express purpose of securing the prize money of so valuable a capture as the Saucy Jane to his own war vessel. It was his accomplice, the pretended Indian lad, who had stealthily ascended the rigging and loosened the sail to give notice to the look-out men of the sloop of the whereabouts of the blockade runner. After this the two worthies had stolen the dingy, first disabling the other boats from pursuit, and had pulled out to sea, where, as they had expected, they had seen a preconcerted signal from their own ship, and had been picked up by her before we approached the channel through which the false cure was aware of the skipper's intention to pass. Had he even eluded the Susquehanna, we must have been infallibly sunk or taken by the Portland, which was awaiting us on the other tack.

I do not wish to dwell on the scenes of misery that ensued on board the schooner, when husbands were torn from their wives, and fathers separated from their children, to be consigned to the dreary captivity of Forts Warren and Lafayette. Nor was it pleasant to see the despair of my charge, poor Mrs. Bolton, whose hopes of seeing her husband again in life were, to all appearance, dashed to the ground when on the eve of being realized; while to poor Capt Harrison the affair was simply ruin. The sight of his pale, angry face haunts me still, as he was led away to be placed in irons, like the rest of the crew and officers. However, the caprice or mercy of the Federal authorities procured the release of Mrs Bolton, as well as of several of the other ladies, after a short detention; and, though I was not myself permitted to accompany my charge within the Confederate lines, I was glad to hear that she and her children had arrived safely at Charleston, and still more glad to hear that Capt. Bolton's recovery was considered probable. And thus was ended what was my first, and will most assuredly be my last, experience of blockade running.—*All the Year Round.*

What Shall We Eat?

Is an important question in these times of high prices. Dr. Hall, in a late number of the *Journal of Health* (good authority, by the way), says the cheapest articles of food at present prices are bread—especially corn meal—butter, molasses, beans and rice. He shows that 25 cents worth of flour, at 8 cents per pound, contains as much nourishment as $2.25 worth of roast beef at 25 cents per pound; and that a pint of white beans, costing 7 cents, has the same amount of nutriment as 3½ pounds of beef at 25 cents per pound, or, in other words, the roast beef diet is twelve times as expensive as the beans. Furthermore, a pound of Indian meal will go as far as a pound of fine flour costing nearly twice as much. Here are some of the common articles of food, showing the amount of nutriment contained and the time required for digestion:

	Time of digestion.	Amount nutriment.
Apples, raw	1 h 50 m	[illegible] ℔ ct
Beans, boiled	2 h 30 m	87 ℔ ct
Beef, roasted	3 h 30 m	26 ℔ ct
Bread, baked	3 h 30 m	80 ℔ ct
Butter	3 h 30 m	96 ℔ ct
Cabbage, boiled	4 h 30 m	7 ℔ ct
Cucumbers, raw	—	2 ℔ ct
Fish, boiled	3 h 00 m	20 ℔ ct
Milk, fresh	2 h 15 m	7 ℔ ct
Mutton, roasted	3 h 15 m	30 ℔ ct
Pork, roasted	5 h 15 m	24 ℔ ct
Poultry, roasted	2 h 45 m	27 ℔ ct
Potatoes, boiled	2 h 30 m	13 ℔ ct
Rice, boiled	1 h 00 m	88 ℔ ct
Sugar	3 h 30 m	96 ℔ ct
Turnips, boiled	3 h 30 m	4 ℔ ct
Veal, roasted	4 h 00 m	25 ℔ ct
Venison, boiled	1 h 30 m	22 ℔ ct

According to the above tables, cucumbers are of very little value, and apples, cabbages, turnips, and even potatoes, at present prices, are expensive eating. Some vegetables and fruits should, however, enter into the family consumption, if purchased for sanitary reasons. Among those which contain the most saccharine matter, sweet potatoes, parsnips, beets and carrots are the most nourishing. Roast pork, besides being an expensive dish, requires too lengthy a drain upon the forces of the stomach to be a healthy article of diet.

Hard on Jewett.

Edward Bliss, Esq., Commissioner of Emigration for Colorado, thus puts the clamps upon "Colorado" Jewett in a note to the New York *World*:

This Jewett has for years proved a fruitful source of mortification and disgust to all Coloradans. During his sojourn of two or three months in our territory (and this constitutes all his claim to hail from Colorado) he made himself the laughing-stock and butt of ridicule of the entire people; and he left that region just at a time when a feeling of contempt was giving way to a stronger one of indignation, on account of some questionable business matters with which he was connected. He has two or three times contemplated a return to Colorado; but visions of tar-and-feather coatings, if not more serious visitations, have operated to call forth the exercise of the little discretion he is possessed of.

The history of Jewett's career since he blessed Colorado by an abandonment of its limits is the history of a confidence man and a swindler. The files of the Chicago newspapers furnish conclusive evidence of his [illegible] Peter Funk operations in that city, and there are parties in this city and in Baltimore who have various sums of cash advanced to this Jewett, long ago placed among other items on ledger profit and loss accounts. So much egotism, bombast, arrogance and downright impudence was never before concentrated in a single individual.

It is too bad that the fair reputation of one of the most promising regions of the Union should suffer by having her name linked with such a mess of ignorance, stupidity and conceit; and, as a resident of Colorado, I protest against its being longer linked with the people by the prefix of "Colorado Jewett." There is not a gentleman in this city from Colorado—nor is there one in our territory—who does not regard him as a most arrant humbug and a gross impostor.

Chicago Tribune.
MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1864.

THE CITY.

LOCAL MATTERS.

EASTMAN